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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

REVIEWS COLONIALS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 27, 7.15 p.m.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to-day reviewed the Colonial contingents who attended the Coronation.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

CHINESE BLACKLEGS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 27, 7.15 p.m.

The Pacific and Oriental Steamship Company's employees have joined the ranks of seamen on strike.

In the House of Commons questions were addressed to the Government by the shipping companies of Chinese blacklegs to take the place of the seamen on strike.

PENSIONS FOR COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

BILL READ SECOND TIME.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 27, 7.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons the Bill empowering the Colonial Secretary to grant pensions to Colonial Governors up to £1,300 has been read a second time.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 9.10 a.m.

The programme announced by M. Caillaux, the new Prime Minister of France, includes Bills providing for the delimitation of the Champagne districts and for electoral reform.

It is understood that M. Delcasse will retain his former position in the Ministry of Marine.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

THE VETO BILL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 9.10 a.m.

In the House of Lords, the Marquess of Lansdowne has given notice of an amendment to the Veto Bill, providing for the submission to the electors of any measure affecting the existence of the Crown and the Protestant succession, the establishing of national parliaments, or measures not approved by a joint committee of the Lords and Commons.

Lord Cromer has given notice of an amendment providing for the appointment of a joint committee of seven members from the House of Lords and seven from the House of Commons, to be presided over by the Speaker.

Lord Londonderry has given notice of a motion that the question of Home Rule shall be excluded from the operation of the Veto Bill.

PARTY FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

London, June 27, 9.15 a.m.

The amendments of which notice has been given in the House of Lords have revived the political crisis in its most acute form.

The Unionist newspapers declare that the Government are placed in a dilemma, necessitating either the disclosure of the nature of their guarantees or the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet.

The Liberal journals, on the other hand, while admitting that the situation is serious, express confidence that the Government will act in the promptest possible manner to overcome the stubbornness of the Peers. They say

also that the House of Lords are mistaken in thinking that the national Insurance Bill has detracted from the Government's popularity or that the masses have been so impressed with the Coronation solemnities that they have changed their minds politically.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLY GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE.

London, June 27, 9.10 a.m.

The Secretary of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations says that the political agents in the constituencies have been notified of the probability of an early General Election.

CONSERVATIVES' CHIEF ORGANISER.

London, June 28, 12.30 a.m.

Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P. for Birmingham East, a Tariff Reformer, succeeds the Right. Hon. Sir A. C. Acland Hood as chief organiser of the Conservative Party. There have been other Party reactions besides that with the Chief Whip.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, June 27, 11.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely stated at question time that complaints had been made that the Transvaal Gold Law Townships Act operated against British Indians in South Africa. The question was now being investigated by the Union Government, who had lately stated that it was not their intention to interfere with any business right exercised by the Indians prior to the passing of this legislation.

PRINCE OF WALES AND COLONIALS.

FIRST OFFICIAL REVIEW.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his sister H.R.H. Princess Mary and H.R.H. Prince George, made his first annual inspection of troops by reviewing, at Chelsea, the Colonial contingents who attended the Coronation.

At the conclusion of the review the South African troops gave the Zulu war cry whilst the New Zealand troops performed the Maori war dance.

Prince George was so delighted with the spectacle that he insisted upon an encore.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary gave a grand garden party at Buckingham Palace. Bright sunshine prevailed.

The guests numbered six thousand and the assemblage was brilliant. There were exquisite flower decorations.

COVENT GARDEN GALA.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 9.15 a.m.

The Covent Garden Gala was without comparison the most brilliant ever known. There was a glittering array of Royalties and the scene presented a blaze of colour.

The uniforms of all the countries in the world were represented.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

In connection with the seamen's strike, the transport workers' feeling of sympathy with the seamen is spreading.

AT AMSTERDAM.

At Amsterdam two thousand seamen have come out on strike.

CARTERS AND DOCKERS.

The Carters' and Dockers Union at Liverpool have resolved to refuse to handle goods for the shipping firms who are declining to accede to the demands of the seamen.

At Goole and Sunderland, the dockers have come out on strike in support of the seamen.

COASTING SHIPOWNERS' DECISION.

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

A conference of coasting shipowners, representing forty-one shipping firms, in the United Kingdom, has decided an increase of wages to be unjustified.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

Dr. von Bienenroth, the Prussian Minister of Austria, has resigned.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 2.20 p.m.

H.E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

[This news was announced in a special wire in the "Telegraph" yesterday.]

DEATH OF A FAMOUS JOURNALIST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 8.25 p.m.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Henry Jeyes, chief assistant editor of the "Standard."

[Mr. Jeyes was a graduate of Oxford (Trinity). He was Lecturer in Classics in University College, Oxford, from 1870 to 1883; joined the "St. James's Gazette" as assistant editor in 1887. He edited "Public Men of To-day," and amongst his publications were "The Life and Times of the Marquis of Salisbury," "Mr. Chamberlain: His Public Career," and "Lord Rosebery."]

HOME SPORT.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

In the Open Golf Championship competitions at Sandwich the following winning scores have been returned:—

Sherlock 73, Massey 75, Herd 77, Braid 78, Blackwell (amateur) 71, Taylor 72, Duncan 73, Hepburn, Harry Vardon and Lowe 74 each.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 28, 12.30 a.m.

Gloucestershire won by three wickets. Surrey won by four wickets.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GALA AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 11.10 p.m.

There was a grand Coronation gala at His Majesty's Theatre to-night, the performance including scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "David Garrick." Amongst the actors and actresses were Sir Herbert Beerbaum Tree, Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal; whilst a host of celebrated artistes appeared in the prologue.

A rhymed address to H.M. the King, written by Mr. Owen Seaman (editor of "Punch"), was delivered by Mr. Forbes Robertson.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

ENROLLING CADETS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

Melbourne's quota of three thousand naval cadets have already been enrolled.

All over Australia the applications for cadetships have been three times in excess of the numbers required.

FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

NEW ZEALAND'S GIFT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

Mr. William Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, who has been campaigning Australasia in behalf of the Home Rule movement, has collected six thousand pounds in New Zealand.

AUSTRALIAN CENSUS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 3.50 p.m.

The Australian census returns show that the Commonwealth has a total population of 4,440,495, made up as follows:—
New South Wales 1,648,212
Victoria 1,315,000
Queensland 603,008
South Australia 411,161
West Australia 280,316
Tasmania 100,898
[At the 1901 census the total population of Australia was returned at 3,770,273.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

MR. BAIFOUR'S PROTEST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 27, 10.20 p.m.

A great meeting was held to-night in Cannon Street Hotel, London, to protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London.

The resolution put before the meeting was as follows:—"Resolved that this meeting, representing the mercantile and shipping interests of the country, considers the Declaration of London to be highly prejudicial to our commercial interests and gravely threatens Great Britain's food supply."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, in moving the adoption of the resolution, urged that this was a question which must be considered not from a party point of view but from a national point of view. The Declaration marked a backward step. The establishment of a blockade and the seizure of foodstuffs were almost England's only methods of exercising pressure, and the Declaration hampered these. Another vital point was the conversion of merchantmen into cruisers. Despite every naval precaution, we might be starved into submission.

The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

An overflow meeting was held afterwards.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANIA.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 28, 7.10 a.m.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Porte has extended the time limit for the submission of the Malissori (Albanian insurgents) for another fortnight.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LEGS FRACTURED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 28, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Francis Younghusband is lying in a sanatorium at Verviers (a town in Belgium) with both legs fractured.

The Weather Forecast.



NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A special general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Exchange was held in the Exchange Room, on the 20th, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, passing resolutions in favour of the formation of a Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association, with rules and bye-laws as framed by the committee, and any other business that might be brought forward. The Hon. W. W. Cook presided, and there were also present: Messrs. M. E. Plumptre, Adamson Gillman and Co.; A. Diolin, Behn Meyer and Co., Ltd.; J. C. Benson, Boustead and Co.; J. Denniston, Borneo Co., Ltd.; E. A. Brown, Brinkmann and Co.; U. Haffner, Dalman and Co.; P. Wonsild, the East Asiatic Co., Ltd.; P. Gold, Ewart and Co.; J. Robertson, Guthrie and Co., Ltd.; G. J. M. Koutemans, Hooglandt and Co.; G. Housa, Huttenbach Bros. and Co.; F. H. Bohnen, Jaeger and Co.; J. Salomon, Kumpers and Co.; T. L. Williams, Maunsfield and Co., Ltd.; A. Reid, McAlister and Co., Ltd.; R. H. Sharpe, Sharpe Ross and Co., Ltd.; L. Bricard, the Messageries Maritimes; V. Marsot, Banque de l'Indo Chine; J. Lander, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.; H. Winkelman, Bremer Chaireano Mfg. Co.; T. Sibary, Dunlop Rubber Co.; J. C. Peter, Hongkong Bank; R. M. Janion, Chartered Bank; H. de Monchy, International Rotterdam; A. R. Linton, Mercantile Bank; R. E. Kozhevar, P. and O. Co.; H. E. Saperville, Straits Steamship Co.; F. L. Krauss, North China Insurance.

At the outset the Chairman moved a resolution to the effect that the members of the Chamber record upon the minutes a resolution of congratulation to Her Majesty the King and Queen on the occasion of their Coronation. This will be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Janion seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that the principal business to be considered was the adoption by the Chamber of the rules and bye-laws that had been drafted by a sub-committee and approved by a general meeting of the Chamber in connection with rubber auctions and the rubber association in Singapore. The sub-committee had devoted a great deal of time and attention to the matter and the thanks of the Chamber were undoubtedly due to them for what they had done. The committee had also devoted a certain amount of time to the scrutiny of the rules, and while they did not put them forward as being absolutely perfect it was their opinion that they were at least workable to begin with. It remained with the members of the Chamber who were interested in rubber and in the buying and selling thereof to put into use the machinery which had been prepared for them by the sub-committee and the committee, who could not be expected to generally look after the interests of the rubber sellers and the rubber buyers very much further than they had already done by giving them an excellent set of machinery. If the Singapore Rubber Association of the Chamber of Commerce was to be a success, and personally, he sincerely hoped it would be, it was up to the ordinary members of the Chamber who were interested in that article to proceed to get to business. He formally moved that the bye-laws and rules drafted be adopted by the Chamber.

Mr. Plumptre seconded.

Suggestions having been introduced, Mr. Sharpe asked if it was possible for the association to employ a paid auctioneer instead of each member who wished to sell rubber to engage one himself.

The Chairman thought the question might be addressed to the association.

Mr. Sharpe thought it was unnecessary for everybody to employ an auctioneer.

Mr. Sibary observed that it might be necessary for every firm to sell.

The Chairman said that a licensed auctioneer could not sell unless he was a member of the association, which he could

very reasonably become. All those matters, however, were simply the oiling of the machinery to which he had referred, and it would be well if the suggestions were sent to the secretary of the association to be decided by the rule of the majority of members. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried, and the proceedings terminated.

THE STANDARD OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston was chosen to bear the standard of the Indian Empire at the coronation, when, of course, King George was crowned as Emperor of India among the titles he assumed.

Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905, when he resigned. Enemies of Curzon said his resignation was forced by Lord Kitchener, then commander of the British forces in India. He would not tolerate any interference by the viceroy.

Lord Curzon married a daughter of the late Lord Z. Leiter of Chicago, who left her a great fortune. Lady Curzon since has died.

Unpopular in India. Lord Curzon is far from being popular in India. The haughty Indian princes are irritated at him for the manner in which he treated them at the famous durbar announcing the coronation of King George's father. They felt like vassals, they declared, not like independent potentates, as they are made by the fiction that the British East India policy carries. Nor did Lord Curzon ever return the visits of any of the maharajahs after the durbar.

Choice Called Blunder. So Lord Curzon's appearance as the most fitting bearer of Great Britain's Indian standard is regarded as a great blunder. It will impress upon the Indian rajahs that they are more subjects. The Duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal, who arranged the coronation ceremony, suggested Curzon as the standard bearer for India.

His Majesty's advisers are blaming him rather too openly for not rejecting it.

The selection of Lord Milner to carry the standard of South Africa in the coronation procession would scarcely be a greater affront to South Africa than is the choice of Lord Curzon to India.

UP TO THE TIMES.

When Colonel Roosevelt was in London, on his way back to the United States after his African hunting trip, he went to a luncheon given in his honor by some of the literary men and journalists.

Before the guests went in to luncheon they stood around smoking and talking, and the Colonel was presented to each in turn. One man there was a large, beefy, somber leader-writer on "The Times." He had the face of a nation on his shoulders and looked as if he felt the responsibility.

When the Colonel was presented to the leader-writer the leader-writer bowed ponderously. The Colonel shook hands with him effusively, greeted him enthusiastically and then placed his hand on the leader-writer's shoulder.

"Come," said Roosevelt to the leader-writer, "you and I are serious men. Let us get away from these chatterers and talk of serious matters."

The leader-writer bowed again ponderously.

"Tell me," said Mr. Roosevelt, "his eyes twinkling, "which do you think is the better man, Jeffries or Johnson?"

That was before the fight at Reno, but the leader-writer had never heard of either. He didn't know whether the Colonel meant Samuel Johnson, Ben Johnson, Lord Jeffrey, Baron Jeffries, or whom, so he stuttered and stammered and gave it up.

A few days later he ran across a few lines in "The Times," with a Reno date-line, mentioning the coming combat between Johnson and Jeffries. He carefully cut the paragraph out and mailed it to Colonel Roosevelt with this comment: "By a most extraordinary coincidence I find that the persons mentioned in this

paragraph have the same names as those gentlemen concerning whom you recently inquired of me."

THE TEA DUTY.

Discussion in Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 23rd ult., on the motion to agree with the resolution passed in committee reimposing the tea duty.

Mr. Wheeler moved to insert an amendment imposing a duty of "4d. per pound if grown within the British Empire." In moving this amendment, he desired to encourage the idea of Colonial Preference, giving Colonial tea the advantage of 1d. in the lb., and to remedy the injustice of on-rate of duty on all teas no matter what the price.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was assumed by those who brought forward the amendment that all the tea which came from China was a luxury. As a matter of fact, some of the cheapest tea came from China, and it was impossible to put a higher duty on

China Tea

without interfering with tea consumed by the poorest of the people. The tea imported from China was 18 million pounds a year, that imported from British possessions was 233 million pounds. The one was a very small proportion of the other, but to discriminate against China was, first of all, to do away with revenue that the Government could not afford to do without, and, in the second place, it was a discrimination against China in a matter vital to British trade, for China was one of Great Britain's best customers. It would be exceedingly bad business for this country, just at a time when she was doing an increasing business with China, and when China bought from her three times as much as was bought from any three European countries, to discriminate against China, seeing also that such discrimination, intended to benefit India, would in effect be

Unfair to India.

Mr. Holt thought this amendment would constitute a breach of the recently concluded treaty between this country and Japan.

Mr. Mackinder said if they introduced the principle of Preference this country would have something with which to negotiate. It would be possible in negotiating with Japan to arrange for a tax of 3d. within the Empire, 4d. for Japan, and 5d. for other countries. If this country had had anything to offer in the recent negotiations it would have been possible to secure a further reduction in the new Japanese tariff. Lord Minto had spoken recently of the demand in India for Tariff Reform, and there were signs that before long China would want

Protective Tariff

in order to build up her industries. If this country wanted to obtain satisfaction it would only be done by showing that we had something to give in return. Tea was an important article in dealing with India, China, and Japan, and it was a good one on which to establish the principle of Preference.

Mr. J. F. Hope asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the recent treaty with Japan prevented our giving preferential treatment to our own Colonies. If so, the Government had committed a great mistake. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chaplin said he would give hearty support to the amendment because it involved the great principle of Imperial Preference. He did not share the apprehensions of his hon. friend the member for the City of London, nor did he see the smallest difficulty in regard to trade with China and India. Japan and her treaty with this country offered a good illustration of the weakness of our

So-called Free Trade

position. It was admitted by Japanese statesmen that we were in the first instance left out of the commercial treaty because we had no power of negotiation and we were unfavourably placed in regard to some of our great industries, though, thanks to the efforts of the Foreign Secretary, modifications were made in our favour.

Mr. J. A. Pease said many of the cheapest teas came from India, and a large section of the community preferred Chinese to Indian tea. The poorer people did not necessarily buy cheap Chinese tea, but when they did it would be a deplorable mistake

if the Chinese supply were restricted. In 1910, 18,074,000 lbs. of tea was the quantity imported from China, and from India and Ceylon 288,000,000 lbs., or in money value £640,000 from China and £9,904,000 from India and Ceylon. It must be obvious that a preference duty in favour of

India and Ceylon

would probably make little difference to the importation of Indian tea. It would, however, deprive the revenue of one million of money. At the present moment the Government could not afford to make a reduction of 1d. in the pound on tea. If they gave the preference proposed by the Opposition they would be acting to the prejudice of Chinese tea, of which £640,000 worth was sent to this country, and the Chinese would be able to retaliate upon our trade with China, which, including Hongkong, amounted to £10,282,000. On a division the amendment was defeated by 212 to 147—Government majority, 65.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Plans for the extension of the American Museum of Natural History involving an expenditure of \$2,750,000 within the next five years and including the addition of four new buildings have been approved by President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the museum and are now under consideration by the trustees of the institution.

"The design for the east facade," says President Osborn, "contemplates the future incorporation of the museum within the general design of Central Park by the construction of a broad entrance roadway from the West Drive. Ultimately, no doubt, the lower reservoir in Central Park will be removed and an avenue of approach will connect the east and west sides of the park and thus unite the Museum of Science with its sister Museum of Art at Eighty-second street."

"In the design of the eastern facade the architects have endeavoured to retain the general Romanesque architecture of the south facade, while modifying it in the direction of greater simplicity."

President Osborn lays stress upon the importance of natural sequence, not only in exhibitions but in the successive halls themselves. "It is as important in natural history as in art," he says. "Visitors to the Berlin museum will recall the simplicity and direct educational value of the arrangement of the picture galleries according to the schools of art of the various countries. Exactly the same idea applies to a museum of natural history, yet with the exception of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Cambridge, arranged by the late Alexander Agassiz, no large scientific museum so far as known has embodied the idea of the natural relation of subjects or of the consequent natural groupings."

"There is, however, another kind of sequence to which other halls of the museum may be devoted, namely, the sequence of evolution. Thus the visitor may follow the steps of progress from our remote ancestors of 2,000 years ago through the so-called Eolithic ages until he reaches Man of the Bronze and Iron ages."

"There is still a third sequence, that of systematic classification, which must be provided in another series of halls. This is the prevailing system in all of the great museums."

"There are also other objects to be attained," says Prof. Osborn, "in the plans for the enlargement of the museum." Chief among these are ample provisions for branches of natural science which heretofore have not been included within the field of any museum of natural history, but have been presented in more or less isolated forms in kindred museums. These include the subjects of astronomy, geography and oceanography."

Rev. F. S. Willoughby.—Clever manipulation of language can never turn a lie into anything else but a lie.

Mr. A. A. Baumann.—To those who study the art of success the beginning of a great man's career is always more interesting than the end.

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INDIAN NEWS.

Military Matters.

Simla, 3rd June.—It is notified that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the date "1803" being added to the honorary distinction "Dellhi" borne by the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry in order to distinguish it from the distinction "Dellhi" awarded for the siege and capture of Delhi in 1857.

Mill Weavers on Strike.

Calcutta, June 8.—The weavers of the Hastings Jute Mill at Rishra, near Serampore, numbering about 300, belonging to the sacking department, have struck work. It is stated that owing to an insufficient supply of the yarn sacking weavers are being poorly paid as their wages depend upon the amount of work they do. They appealed to the manager, Mr. H. H. Scott, to either supply them with a sufficient quantity of yarn or they might be allowed the bonus they formerly used to get divided amongst themselves proportionately, which would enable them to make up for their short wages. To this the manager, it is stated, did not agree and hence the strike.

Educational Questions.

Opinions to be invited.

Simla, June 8.—The report of the Conference which assembled at Allahabad last cold weather to discuss primary, moral, technical, and industrial educational questions will now be circulated to local Governments for their opinions.

Calcutta Riot.

Trouble over "Jatra" Performance.

Calcutta, June 2.—A serious riot took place at Canning Town on Thursday night. The trouble arose over a jatra performance on Wednesday when some Mahomedans left in consequence of a dispute as to seats they and the Hindus were to occupy. They returned next night in a body two thousand strong and attacked the audience with knives. In the free fight which ensued several men on both sides were hurt.

District and Municipal Boards

Representation of Mahomedans

Allahabad, June 7.—The local Government has addressed a letter to all Commissioners in charge of Divisions on the question of securing adequate representation of Mahomedans on the District and Municipal Boards. It refers to the report of the Decentralisation Commission which called attention to the necessity for this and to the danger of allowing undue predominance to any one class. The letter says the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with regret that the question of a separate representation on Municipal and District Boards has given rise to some ill feeling between the two communities and he is desirous of coming to a conclusion on the question whether this principle should be recognised by election rules in force in these provinces.

Sir Walter Armstrong.—One of the strangest things about the conduct of the English is the humility they show in accepting blame for faults from which they are peculiarly free.

Intimations.



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

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1st Class Fare.	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Lv.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun.
\$10	(S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	6.00 a.m.	Sat.	Tues.
Y14.35	Mukden (").....Lv.	1.50 p.m.	Sun.	Wed.
Y11.50	Changchun (").....Lv.	2.06 " "	" "	" "
R 9.60	(Russian Train).....Lv.	8.30 " "	" "	" "
	Harbin (").....Lv.	*9.30 a.m.	Mon.	Thurs.
			State Ex-press for Moscow	Wagon Ex-press for St. Petersburg

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with			State Ex- press from St. Petr.	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Lits from Mos- cow
R 9.60	{ Harbin (Russian Train)...Lv. Changchun (")...Ar. " (S.M.R. Train)...Lv. Mukden (")...Ar. " (")...Lv. Dairen (")...Ar. " (Steamer)...Lv. Shanghai (")...Ar.	* 11.20 a.m. * 8.25 p.m. 10.30 6.10 a.m. 5.25 1.30 p.m. Noon	Mon. " Tues. " " " Wed. Fri.	Wed. " Thurs. " " " " Sun.	Fri. " Sat. " " " " Thurs.

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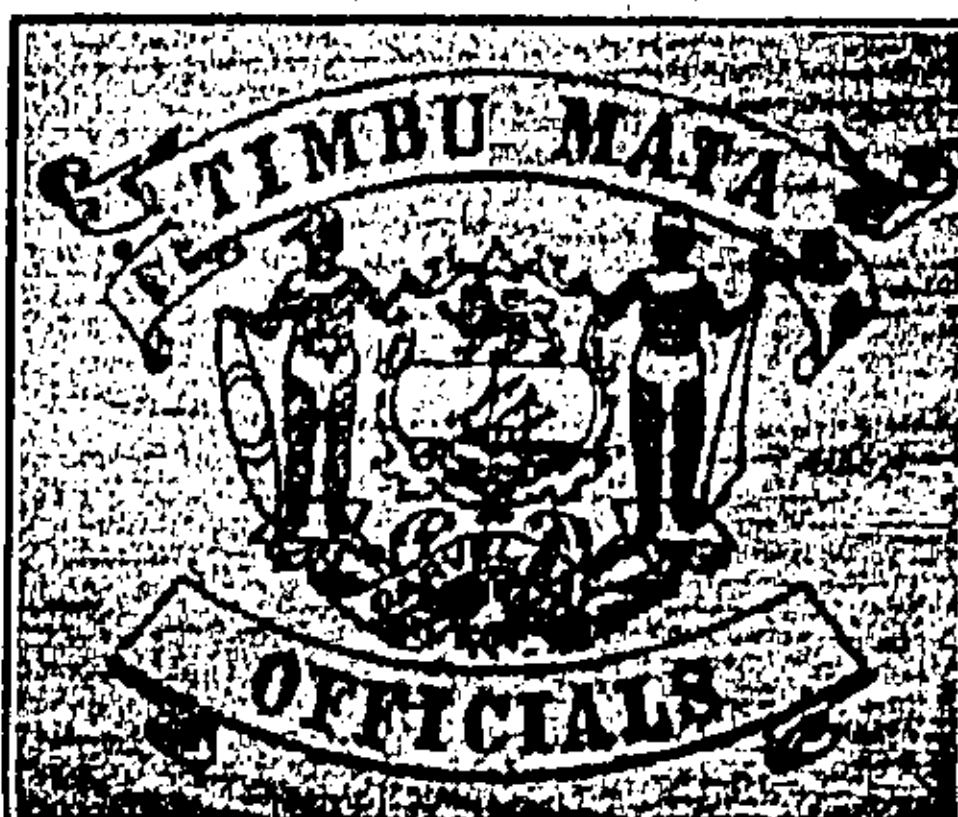
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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1911.

[786]



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Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

[28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1911.

THE GLORIOUS FIVE HUNDRED.

The coming month will probably see a climax in the political affairs of the mother country, and some of those who profess to know, say that a general election will come, before the arrival of August. Whether that be so or no, time alone will tell, though, it must be confessed, there are large clouds upon the horizon, which seem to augur a stormy period for the party now in power. To day while the Commons are discussing the Declaration of London, the House of Lords will be working their pleasure on the Veto Bill, on which they will be in the committee stage. The hand of the Government is to be forced. That has been decided by the Unionist leaders, who, in solemn conclave, resolved to insist on their amendments to the measure, so as to force the party in power to disclose their position with regard to the threat to create five hundred peers, to secure the passing of the Veto Bill, through the opposition leaders on Wednesday last.

The position at home resolves itself into one simple question. Are the Liberals going to carry out their threat to create the "glorious five hundred"? They have got to answer the question soon, for, by the end of the week at least, the intentions of the Unionist Majority in the House of Lords will be plainly manifest. In fact they are so now if the notice that Lord Lansdowne has given as to amendments, is any criterion, but it still remains to be seen if the whole party, to a man, are prepared to see those proposals carried out. The amendments which, the noble lord has put upon the paper, are of a most drastic nature, and if they are considered it will be seen that their acceptance by the Lower House would mean that much of the power that the bill was to have given to the Commons had been taken away, and that the measure would be worth hardly the paper it was written on so far as the party in power is concerned. To put it briefly, if Lord Lansdowne's amendments are carried, the Commons will find their bill in such a badly mauled condition, that the powers they have been striving for will have dropped from the altered measure. Supposing for one instant these alterations were to become embodied in the measure and the other provisions to remain as they stand. Despite the fact that the bill would then provide for the passing of certain measures by the mere flux of time, limitations, and large limitations at that, would be placed upon such questions as the existence of the Crown, protestant succession, and the establishing of national parliaments, unless approved by a special joint committee, which would to all intents and purposes be a second house with all the powers of such an assembly. Other amendments which have been tabled by members of the opposition will definitely limit the action of the Lower House with regard to certain bills such as any provision for Home Rule.

It is clear then, that the House of Commons will have the Veto Bill sent back to them in a form, which they cannot possibly accept, and the government will either have to carry out their threat to create peers to flood out the Unionist majority in the House of Lords, or else come to the country with the confession, that despite their election promises despite their threat, they have not been able to carry out that reform which they declared it was their mission to carry out. The present situation has a further significance, for the tactics of the Unionists will it is thought, force the government to disclose what are the nature of the guarantees the Prime Minister said he would get from the Crown. Even the Liberals admit that the position is serious but their comings and goings are marked with a confidence, that they have little to fear at the hands of the electors. They practically admit that the Lords have the power to force an election at the present juncture, but assert that the Insurance Bill has not detracted from their popularity with the electorate, as has been thought by some. That may or may not be the case: the only question which really concerns us, is whether or no the election will mean another victory for a party, that despite its glorious promises of social reform have, we allege, attempted to subvert the constitution of the state for pure party purposes. On the face of it the present government has had since January to do something for the good of the working people, as they had promised; but they have done comparatively nothing, they have suspended the operation of the legislative assemblies to consider academic questions of constitution before any thought was taken of what had been promised. That the insurance bill, after the first blush has worn off, does not present such a healthy appearance as it did, cannot be doubted, and the state of affairs at present does not bode well for the party that seems to be in danger of having to go to the country with two items, on its slate of deeds performed:—an abortive Veto Bill, and an unpopular insurance measure.

DAY BY DAY.

Everything is only for a day, both that which remembers and that which is remembered.

The English Mail which left Hongkong on May 27, was delivered in London yesterday.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Lieut. Col. Sir Joseph Payrer, Bart., R.A.M.C., from 24th June to 28th July next (pending retirement).

Despatched eleven years ago, a Queen Victoria box of chocolate, which has travelled thousands of miles, has just reached Alfred Cussell, High Wycombe, who served in the South African War.

Captain C. R. L. FitzGerald, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, has qualified in musketry and Maxim gun at the examination held at the School of Musketry, Satara, class "A," ending on the 31st March last.

Owing to the postponement of the international opium conference, Bishop Brent will remain in Manila probably until September, if the conference takes place in October, as seems probable.

The Ayer Panas Case. The case against the Directors of the Ayer Panas Rubber Company, in connection with the defalcations of the late Secretary, will be heard at Singapore to-day.

A Penang Wedding. At St. George's Church, Penang, on the 20th inst. Dr. Robert Svenson, of Runkin, Negri Sembilan, was married to Miss Helen Florence Purvis, who arrived by the Extra P. & O. mail "Syria." The bride was given away by Dr. Cecil W. Bond. A reception was afterwards held at the E. & O. Hotel.

British Soldiers in Germany. The unusual spectacle of British soldiers walking about in a German town was to be seen the other day in the streets of Potsdam. They were three non-commissioned officers of the 21st Lancers, who went to Germany in charge of a number of Arab horses purchased by the German Crown Prince while in Egypt. The men, at his invitation, remained a few days to see the sights, historical and picturesque, of the Windsor of Prussia.

General Sir F. Stokes. The death occurred at Exmouth recently of Major-General Sir Elliott Stuart Furseaux Stokes, late commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, at the age of 61. He saw service in the South African War of 1881 with the Natal Field Force, also in the Sudan Expedition of 1885, and received the medal with clasp and the bronze star. He retired in 1900, was created a Commander of the Victorian Order in 1907, and advanced to the Knight Commandership of the Order in 1909.

POPPY CULTIVATION.

Britain's Protest.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, June 27. It is reported that the British Minister at Peking has intimated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that, judging from the slow progress of China's campaign against opium, it is feared that she will be unable to suppress the traffic in the country successfully within the time stipulated by treaty. Unless she is alive to the importance of the fulfilment of her promise, the insincerity with which she is pursuing the crusade against opium, will certainly prove detrimental to the interests of Great Britain.

The British Minister is alleged to have received reports of the cultivation of poppy in China and to have informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Great Britain will despatch a special commissioner to China early next year to go round all the provinces to see whether the cultivation of poppy is being effectively suppressed by the Chinese Government.

The Ministry has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province to enforce drastic measures against the growing of the poppy in districts under their jurisdiction. The Viceroy has instructed the Anti-Opium Bureau to this effect.

SUPREME COURT.

Bequest for Ancestral Worship

Legality Questioned

An interesting case was continued this morning in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz dealing with the question as to whether, a will made by a Chinaman domiciled in Hongkong was to be interpreted by English or Chinese law. The testator was one Lau Ching Ting and the action was brought by Lau Leung Shi and others, executors, against Lau Po Sun and others for the purpose of settling the vexed question.

Sir Henry Berkeley K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter for the defendants.

Mr. Potter said he did not quite appreciate the extent of his friend's argument; whether he meant that assuming there was conversion in that case—which he (Mr. Potter) submitted there was not—that the bequest of the sacrificial fund was valid.

Sir Henry Berkeley: Yes, because it comes under the law of domicile.

Mr. Potter submitted that his friend admitted that if the property remained leasehold, the leasehold could not be dedicated to a sacrificial fund.

The Puisne Judge: That is what I understood.

Mr. Potter: Therefore my friend's argument is this—that this leasehold, having been turned into money, the doctrine of perpetuity does not apply at all. He means that the law of domicile governs, and not the law of Hongkong. I submitted yesterday the doctrine of conversion does not apply in this case.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said there must be a direction by the testator before the law of conversion could apply. The reasons the law of conversion did not apply, were because there was no real estate, and there were no directions to convert.

Dealing with the law on the question of bequests for sacrificial funds, Mr. Potter submitted that any such bequest was such as would not be upheld by the court. He did not confine himself to leaseholds but to any bequest.

The Chief Justice:—Any bequests of what?

Mr. Potter:—Of any property. Continuing counsel said that any bequests for such purposes in the colony were void as offending against the rule of perpetuity which applied in the colony. The basis of the law of perpetuity was that it was against public policy in a way so that it could not be possible to alienate it.

The Chief Justice:—You are not dealing with it superstitiously? Mr. Potter replied that he was not and apart from that the doctrine of perpetuity destroyed any such bequest. By the law of England it was against public policy to tie up property, personal or real, beyond a period of time extending for the life or lives in being and for 21 years after.

His Lordship: What do you mean by property?

Mr. Potter: The rule against perpetuities applies to monies, bank notes and leaseholds.

His Lordship: Supposing a man tied up his shares in a French company?

Mr. Potter: If you have to come to an English Court to enforce it. That is the point.

His Lordship: Yes, that is another point.

Mr. Potter said that to pass to the practical side of the case, there was no loose money of the estate in this colony at all. In the nature of things it could not be expected that the man would leave \$200,000 loose cash in the bank to satisfy the sacrificial fund.

Mr. Potter did not know whether their Lordships desired to hear him on the question of leaseholds. His submission was that any property, whatever it was and of whatever character, came within the rule of perpetuities. He submitted that the law of Hongkong with regard to leaseholds must inevitably be the English law. He thought the real contention was that the Hongkong ordinance could not have been intended to bring into operation in this colony any custom or usage which was

antagonistic to the common law principles of England which were enforced in the colony. If that was the intention, then leaseholds and realty, if there was realty in the colony, and every property would devolve according to Chinese custom, no matter what the custom was, and quite irrespective of whether or not that custom was antagonistic to the law of England.

Dealing with the point of intestacy which had been previously raised, counsel said that if there were an intestacy the leasehold property would devolve according to the statute of distribution and in such a case it would go to the next of kin, the sons and daughters of the deceased, who would be entitled to inherit although according to the law of China the sons inherited to the total exclusion of the daughters.

The Chief Justice:—So far as that is concerned, no question of concubines comes in?

Mr. Potter:—So far as the movables are concerned I don't claim anything for the women.

On resuming afteriffin, Mr. Potter submitted generally that the ordinance 1 of '57, with regard to leaseholds, the Court ought to hold, on the authority of the cases cited, that leaseholds did not devolve according to the custom of the Chinese, because their Lordships would see that the ordinance did not say that any property was to devolve according to any Chinese custom; but it seemed to say that if any property must devolve according to Chinese custom then 1 of '57 saved that custom for the Chinaman. He thought he was stating the law of China correctly when he said that in China the children of concubines were considered and deemed to be really the children of the kit fat.

The Puisne Judge: They call the kit fat their mother, and their own mother the little mother. With regard to the position of the concubines, Mr. Potter said he did not know what their position was at all. He was appearing for the real daughter of the kit fat. Mr. Potter continuing said that if the law of China said they were legitimate they came within the 17th Chancery Division cases. It did not affect his client because she was the legitimate child of the kit fat.

Mr. Potter then went on to speak of the sacrificial funds and said the question was void. The leasehold property involved, if any, or the mortgages of the leasehold, property, must devolve according to the Statutory Distributions.

The next question was whether the bequests of one share to the relief of the poor was void. If their Lordships looked at the will they would find there were two provisions—one for the relief of the poor and immediately after, for charity.

It was difficult for the Court to say what was exactly the meaning of that, because the fund for the relief of the poor was in fact a charity. The testator was apparently overlapping bequests.

His Lordship: Not necessarily.

Mr. Potter: He has sought to distinguish, but in fact he has not. There is one relief for the poor, and one for charity. If it is uncertain, then it is void, and it is for your Lordships to say whether the will on that particular point is uncertain, because there are undoubtedly overlapping bequests.

Mr. Henry Berkeley briefly replied, and urged that the deceased was not domiciled in Hongkong, as the affidavits of his concubines showed that he intended to return to Canton, when the bridge between Canton and Honam was completed.

The Court adjourned sine die.

POLICE COURT.

To-Day.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood and Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

The list of charges was light and little of public interest was heard.—For obstruction a coolie was fined five dollars and two coolies were fined a dollar each for being in charge of a truck which had no light. The remainder of the cases were of a similar nature.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Offer to Buy Ayer-Kuning.

Ponang, June 20th.—The shareholders of Ayer Kuning have met to consider an offer to reflate the Company in London. The proposed capital was £21,000, of which one-third was in cash, and the balance in shares.

Dr. Avetoom, who presided, said that the present funds were \$6,304; rubber in stock and transit \$2,000.

The directors were satisfied with the present condition of the estate, and he thought they should have a better offer.

After discussion Mr. Seller offered £21,000 cash for 352 acres.

A poll was taken which resulted in 20,730 votes in favour and 8,100 against, but the proposition was declared lost owing to the majority obtained not being the requisite two-thirds.—"Singapore Free Press."

Death of Col. Warren.

Port Said, June 22.—A sad fatal accident is reported by the Mishima Maru while she was between Colombo and Aden, homeward bound. Colonel Warren, of the 3rd Brahmins, stationed at Singapore, who was among the passengers, while in a bathroom on the 11th inst., slipped through the ship violently pitching, and accidentally thrust his arm through the glass window.

An artery in the arm was severed, and the unfortunate gentleman was discovered unconscious from loss of blood. Two doctors did all that was possible, but Col. Warren bled to death.

He was buried at sea on the 13th inst., Bishop Moule, a homeward bound passenger from China, conducting the service.—"Straits Times."

The Racing Scare.

London, June 6.—Commenting on the communication of the Governor of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club, the "Standard" to-day says Sir George Clark's ultimatum was a dangerous exercise of despotic authority which was bound to arouse resentment. It is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of professional bookmakers; all the more reason, says the "Standard," why the authorities should proceed cautiously.

If there is any real need for stringent reforms, the paper adds, the Western India Turf Club might be trusted to carry them out without the unveiled threat of Government House.

A Bill on the lines indicated might doubtless pass with the help of official members, but it will not say much for the greater independence which is supposed to have been conferred on Councils, if the measure is disapproved by the public generally.

The "Standard" adds that the measure could be enforced by exerting an authority no other provincial Governor in India would think of claiming.

Jullunder-Doab Railway.

Simla, June 7.—The Secretary of State has granted the necessary concession to the Southern Punjab Railway for the construction of the Jullunder-Doab Railway, and Mr. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief, is coming out almost immediately to begin construction work.

Muslim University.

Simla, June 7.—The following Press communication has been issued in the Education Department:—The statements which have appeared in the Press to the effect that the grant of a charter to the Muslim University has been sanctioned provisionally on a sum of 25 lakhs of rupees being deposited in a bank for the purpose, are incorrect. The whole question is under consideration.

Terrific Thunderstorm at Hyderabad.

Secunderabad, June 7.—A terrific thunderstorm broke over Hyderabad last evening and rainfall recorded was 4.10 inches. A private named Downes of the 1st K. S. L. I. was struck by lightning and killed instantaneously at Trimulgherry.

Price War Begun.

It is reported from Pittsburgh that the Carnegie Steel Company, the principal subsidiary of the Steel Trust, has cut certain prices. If the reports are true, and they are accepted as such in New York, the threatened price war has begun.

METAL TRADE REVIEW.

TIN.

The "Globe" in its review of the metal trade dated London, May 27, says that last week closed at £199 10s. cash, £190 10s. three months. This week closed at £202 cash, £187 6s. three months. The turnover for the week was small, 2,600 tons. The control still exists, and without any sign of weakness.

On Wednesday up to £206 was paid for a June prompt, but this was exceptional. Now and again, as "beats" seek to cover, high prices are paid for their particular requirements, but it is doubtful if the crucial period of stringency has yet been reached. Some few hundred tons are understood to be in the course of re-shipment from America, but this will be likely to create local difficulties of shortage and thereby provide a fresh demand which may help the controlling parties to unload a little. On Thursday a pronounced attempt was made to deal in "Standard" tin, Standard being a comprehensive title for a variety of sorts to be deliverable on agreed discount terms. Such a contract might make the conditions such as now exist more unlikely in the future, because of the fear of what supplies might be brought into use against the upholders of price. "Fear" would be the consideration, not possibility, for it is always doubtful what quantity could and would be so found.

Future purchases can be best adjusted by their own special circumstances, but it is difficult to see how the attention can provide more "Straits" or "Australian" undertaken to be delivered in June, especially if, as seems likely, the visible supply gets gradually less. The advent of "Standard" sales brought the decline that was intended, and may have induced some injudicious selling, for the price fell momentarily, but recovered from the lowest as soon as the pressure was removed, a result which is in the natural order of things. Down to £185 10s. was accepted for the speciality, but it is a question of grave doubt if, when the prompt matures, say at the end of August, the price for spot will in any way approximate thereto. Between this and then many things may happen, but if supplies are generally less and consumption is generally more, the combined result of these factors is unlikely to make for any considerable fall. In the East the following sales were made:—

c. i. f.
20th June 22nd
May, 750 tons
at £191 10s. to £192 10s. Od.
23rd May, 125
tons at £191 5s. Od.
24th May, 150
tons at £192 5s. Od.
25th May, 275
tons at £191 10s. Od.
26th May, 100
tons at £189 17s. 6d.
making a total large quantity of 1,400 tons.

The deliveries of Banca tin for week ending May 20 were moderate, 190 tons. The stock of Banca on May 22 was 497 tons. The next Banca sale takes place on Wednesday, May 31.

Copper.

Last week closed at £54 10s. cash, £55 1s. 3d. three months. This week closed at £54 15s. cash, £55 7s. 6d. three months. The quantity which changed hands this week was large, 6,100 tons.

A continuation of substantial buying by a House usually well posted about prospects caused quotations to be well maintained until Friday, when absence of buyers caused a setback. The firm markets attracted considerable attention from consumers, and it is understood that leading producers took the opportunity to meet the inquiries and fill the requirements, both in Europe and America. The conditions this side leave nothing to be desired, except, perhaps, a larger margin of profit, and in the United States prospects are regarded as being more encouraging.

Regarding supplies, there do not at present seem to be any further prospects of change, but given fair development around, the supply of metal is not likely, and the tendency still has to be for higher prices.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

REVERSAL OF POLICY.

IN EASTERN PROVINCES.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokyo, June 28.

His Excellency Chao Kresun, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, entertains a different opinion from ex-Viceroy Hsi Liang in regard to the formation of bodies of reserve police whose services should be used in emergencies; and now all the arms and ammunition which had been distributed by the ex-Viceroy amongst the inhabitants who were to serve on those emergency police forces have been gathered in and deposited in the Government arsenals.

RUSSIAN NAVAL CHIEF.

EN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokyo, June 28.

Lieutenant-General (?) Ugaito, Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Navy, left St. Petersburg for the Far East on Monday, 26th instant, for the purpose of making a tour of general observation.

NATIONAL DEFENCE OF
CHINA.

Foreign Aggression.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 27.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has received a telegram from the Army Advisory Council at Peking on the subject of China's national defence. The telegram says that at this time when she is modernizing the strength of her army, considerable attention should be paid to the fortifying facilities, and to the establishment of strong posts in places of geographical importance to the country in time of war.

There have been many cases of aggression on the part of foreign troops stationed on her borders. Whenever China asks the aggressors to remove their soldiers, the answer she gets is

A Refusal.

The Army Advisory Council considers the action of the foreign nations is liable to place obstacles in China's way of reforming her army, and the council advises the Viceroy to maintain a firm attitude, in case a foreign nation should ask for the privilege of stationing some troops in a place in the province.

No matter whether the place is important or otherwise to China in time of operations, the Viceroy should not give way and should report the matter to the Council for consideration. On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy instructed Admiral Li Chun and the Army Headquarters accordingly.

POLICE LAUNCH AGAIN
ON FIRE.

The No. 1 Police Launch, which yesterday caught fire in her starboard bunker and was so badly damaged that she had to be taken on the slips for repairs, again ignited, this time in the port bunker. The launch is so badly damaged that new plates, it is thought, will have to be put in. The origin of the fire can only be traced to a spontaneous combustion.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

BANK FAILURE.

HEAVY LIABILITIES.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, June 27.

A Chinese bank in Peking under the name of Hung Lung, with branches in Tientsin, Kalgan, Fulon, Shansi and other cities has failed. The liabilities have been estimated at over \$2,000,000.

DEAR RICE.

CITY ON STRIKE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, June 27.

Owing to the dearth of rice at Wenchow in the province of Chekiang, the people have plundered many of the rice shops. As a consequence, the whole city is on strike.

PRINCE CHING.

TO RESIGN IN AUTUMN.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, June 27.

Prince Ching intends to resign his position as president of the new Cabinet in the coming autumn.

He has recommended the President of the Ministry of Finance and Prince Yuk Lun as his successors.

The Prince Regent has not quite decided.

PIEN-MA DISPUTES.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, June 27.

Princes Tsai Hsuan and Tao are strongly opposed to the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Cabinet Ministers in the settlement of the Pien-ma dispute.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to consider the matter.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, June 27.

The newly appointed Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-chuan-Hankow railways, H.E. Tunn Fang, has memorialized the Throne for permission to establish a Yamen at Hankow to transact his business.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting his request.

CHINA'S FOUR-NATIONS
LOAN.

Investors Well Secured.

Though no publication of the contract has yet taken place, at least not so far as is at present known in China, the public are familiar with the terms in general of the loan for £10,000,000 recently concluded between the Imperial Chinese Board of Finance and the financial combination comprising the American group, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, and the Banque de l'Indo China, says the Peking correspondent of the "Economist." It is known, for example, that the term of the loan is 45 years, with repayment commencing at the end of the tenth year; that its issue price is 95, and that it is to carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Nor is there any secret as to the objects which the

Proceeds of the loan are designed to accomplish or concerning the security offered. The money is required for the sole purpose of reforming and rendering uniform the currency system, and for the development of various enterprises in the three Manchurian provinces. Principal and interest are made a first charge upon the following revenues:—

- (a) The duties on tobacco and spirits in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to 1,000,000 taels per annum.
- (b) The produce duty in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to 700,000 taels per annum.
- (c) The consumption duty in the three Manchurian provinces, amounting to 800,000 taels per annum.
- (d) The newly added surtax upon salt of all the provinces of China (authorised by the Government in the 5th moon of the 34th year of his Imperial Highness Kuang Hsu), amounting to 2,500,000 taels per annum.

These Revenues

should ordinarily prove sufficient for the service of the loan. In the event of their proving insufficient to meet payment of interest and principal or other expenses, the Imperial Government will designate such other revenues as shall be sufficient to meet the deficiency. Should there still be a deficiency, the revenues in question are to be handed over to the Imperial Maritime Customs for administration for the protection of the interests of bondholders. It is further understood that during the currency of the loan these revenues shall neither be decreased nor abolished without the approval of the interested banks, and then only in so far as an equivalent in the shape of a first lien upon other revenues is substituted.

From China's point of view the money is cheap. The investor will be satisfactorily secured. The ends in view are highly desirable. The subsequent

Honest Application.

of the funds, it is hoped, will be secured by the following provisions. In the first place, detailed particulars of the objects on which expenditure is contemplated are to be supplied against every drawing on the loan funds. Secondly, a quarterly report is to be furnished of the progress made, which will include accounts of expenditure. Lastly, reports are to be drawn up annually, on the lines of the monthly reports for presentation to the Tzu Chong Yuan or National Assembly or Senate, as the consultative body called into existence last year is variously styled.

In Conclusion.

therefore, looking at the whole matter dispassionately, one may regret the absence of direct control, but the feeling appears to be justified that every proper effort has been made to save China from herself. Though her sensibilities have been respected, the way is paved for the wise execution of a sound policy and the honest administration of the funds which will be at her disposal. China is thus on her trial in no ordinary sense. The situation is fraught with great possibilities for good, but there are at least some possibilities for evil. Now is her chance of compelling foreign confidence by taking advantage of the magnificent opportunity which is placed before her.

EUROPEAN SUPERVISION
IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

This is a subject which is engaging the thoughts of experienced Planters in this country. It has been asserted that there is already too much recruiting of white men from Europe. In the opinion of more than one leading planter whom we have interviewed the opposite is really the case. We want much more white supervision, said one Selangor Planter, and the estate which stints itself in respect of the same is adopting a suicidal policy. Lack of European supervision was bad enough in the earlier days. With the prospects of a number of estates approaching the bearing stage it is rendered a much more serious matter, and there must be no weakening but rather strengthening of the European staffs on the different estates in this country. The extra initial expense to an estate, caused by the addition of one or two European Assistants, will be more than compensated by the results due to supervision. The question of European supervision is one of the most important of the hour, and we hope that some of our readers, who realize its importance, will give their views for the benefit of their brother planters. We hope as time goes on to interview leading planters on the subject, which, as we have pointed out, is one of deep concern to the welfare of the country. Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, manager of Sheldford estate, Klang, advocates much closer supervision by Europeans than can now be observed.—"Singapore Free Press."

PHILIPPINE COPRA IN
1910.

Although the Philippine copra crop for the fiscal year, June, 1909, to June, 1910, exceeded that of the previous year by 13,391 metric tons, and copra exports have been predicting almost as great an increase for the next fiscal year, reports of these sanguine expectations are not quite borne out by figures for the calendar year, which have just been compiled by the Manila Merchants' Association. They show an increase of only 4,000 tons for the last half of the year, the total for the calendar year ending December 31, 1910, being 120,520 tons, as against 116,375 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. At that, every condition favoured a large increase in exports of copra, the average price in Manila during the calendar year being \$88.33 a metric ton, prices ranging between \$86 for December and \$91.02 for February. Prices such as these, which passed all previous records, should have shaken out all the possible copra, but now that the price has fallen to \$72 a ton, many small oil plants worked by crude native processes will resume work and take an increasing number of cocoons that otherwise would reach the export market in the form of copra. As in past years, the bulk of the Philippine copra has gone to France, which took 76,581 tons in the fiscal year, or 65 per cent. of the crop. Other large buyers of Philippine copra were:—Spain, 10,384 tons; Germany, 8,812; Italy, 7,338; United States, 5,539; Straits Settlements, 4,261; United Kingdom, 1,887; and Belgium, 1,320 tons.

We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advice from London that Para rubber is quoted at 4s. 1d. per lb.

Mission Votes
The following sums have recently been voted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—£100 towards the building of a hospital at Yin Chow Fu, in the diocese of Shantung, China, and £50 a year for two years for the training for Holy Orders at C.M.S. College, Canton, of Kong Kui En, a Chinaman from the diocese of Labuan and Sarawak; £25 towards the building of a wooden church at Teluk Anson, S. Perak, in the diocese of Singapore; £100 towards the construction of a brick church at Ipoh, in the same diocese; and £50 towards the building of a stone church at Tai An, in the diocese of Shantung.

The trial of a sensational libel case began this morning in the Courts of Justice here.

The suit was brought by a priest named Carlo Bricarelli against an ex-priest Gustavo Verdesi, and arose out of a series of articles published in various newspapers, whereby Verdesi accused Bricarelli of revealing secrets heard in confession. Verdesi, under the seal of the confessional, had revealed confidential information about several modernist priests. Bricarelli denounced the priests to the Holy Office, and severe punishment was inflicted.

Among the witnesses summoned by defendant are Cardinal Respighi, Cardinal Martinelli, and numerous bishops and prelates. The cardinals cannot be compelled to attend court, as they enjoy the privileges of princes of the royal blood, but the judges have called on them to give evidence.

The Pope is exceedingly vexed that the matter has been dragged before the courts.—"Singapore Free Press."

Highway Robbery.
A Japanese gentleman has reported to the Police that on the 25th inst. he was walking along Bowen Road when he was attacked by four Chinamen. He was seized by the throat and legs and brought to the ground. His coat was eventually dropped and on examining it the victim of the assault discovered his pocket book containing 130 dollars was not a had been taken. No arrests have been made.

RECEPTION TO
DR. FRYER.

A largely attended reception was tendered to Professor John Fryer, LL.D., at the residence of Dr. Fitch, 18, Peking Road, on Thursday last. There was a steady stream of old friends who called to congratulate Dr. Fryer upon the completion of fifty years' connection with the Far East. Dr. Fryer came out in 1861 after a voyage of 140 days. There was only one other passenger on the ship, and the voyage was an eventful one as the masts had been carried away in a storm before the arrival at Batavia.

Dr. Fryer taught for two years at Saint Paul's College, Hongkong, then went to Peking for two years, where he was teacher of the English Language in the Tung Wen Kwan. From that position Dr. Fryer came to Shanghai, and for forty years translated scientific books in the Translation Bureau of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

Dr. Fryer's translated books form a library of themselves. All of the students of modern subjects were formerly familiar with Dr. Fryer's Chinese name—Fah Lan-ya.

About ten years ago Dr. Fryer accepted the position of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of California, but has continued his interest in Shanghai and China. His Scientific Book Depot on Hankow Road, next to the old Shen Pan offices, was for years the Mecca of the young students of China.

Among those who called yesterday were Dr. Timothy Richard, Rev. Evan Morgan, Mr. George Lanning, Mr. Gilbert Macintosh, Mr. F. S. Brockman and others. Dr. Fryer expects to remain another fortnight in Shanghai before returning to California.

THE PROUDLOCK
APPEAL.

It has been decided (says the "Malay Mail") of Wednesday last) to invite public subscriptions to defray the costs of an appeal in the Proudlock case, and it is hoped that the sum obtained will be sufficient to secure the best legal advice available. Cheques should be made payable to Mr. G. A. Katscher, Kuala Lumpur, who has consented to act as treasurer for the fund. All subscriptions will be acknowledged by him. Over \$200 was subscribed, as soon as the fund was opened this morning. The ladies of Penang, at a meeting held on the 20th inst. at the residence, Mrs. Evans presiding, resolved to enable the King asking for a pardon for Mrs. Proudlock. The wire added:—"We believe from the evidence given in court that Mrs. Proudlock received great provocation and acted as she did only for the protection of her honour."

PRIEST'S LIBEL SUIT.

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YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET THE BEST QUALITY

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,

RABBITS, HARES

FROM

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED,

BUTCHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

To-day's
AdvertisementsTHE NATIONAL BANK OF
CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of July, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held the twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

- (1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thosier's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.
- (2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Dated Twenty-sixth day of June, 1911.
By order of the Board,
J. SCOTT HARSTON,
Chairman. [1235]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"
Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Daylight.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. V. SASSOON & CO. LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [1228]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND
ENLARGING.
19, Queen's Road. [883]

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

To-day's
AdvertisementsNORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st of July, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 8th of July, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER DINING CARGO.
Ex ss. "Barbarigo" from Venice.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [7]

QUEEN ANNE

was reigning over England 200 years ago when Martell's

Brandy was first put on the Market.

Martell's Brandy is the most popular Brandy on the Market now, and is used by Hospitals and Clubs in

preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Contractors to the Naval, Military and Civil Hospital.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1911.

LOG BOOK.

Latest Acquisition to the Cunard Line.

The steamship *Ascania*, the latest acquisition of the Cunard Line, commenced her maiden trip from Southampton on May 23 in connection with the Cunard Canadian service. She is a twin-screw ship of 10,000 tons and was built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wiggin, Richardson and Co. at Wallsend-on-Tyne. In addition to being equipped with wireless and submarine signalling apparatus, her general appointments are quite up to the Cunard standard.

Shipping on the Great Lakes.—Some idea of the enormous shipping tonnage of the Canadian Great Lakes may be gathered from the returns of the traffic which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1910, amounting to 62,000,000 tons, and carried in nearly 19,000 vessels. The waterway connects Lakes Superior and Huron. Through the Canadian lock was carried 36.12 million tons against 25.12 through the American locks. The capacity of the canal for handling traffic is being rapidly overtaken, and the American Government is constructing a fresh lock of large dimensions on the American side of the St. Mary River.

Japanese Service in South China.—The Japanese steamship service to South China is confined entirely to the ports of Shanghai and Hongkong, and no regular calls are made at Canton, the commercial centre of that part of the Empire. When the Canton-Hankow Railway is opened, Canton is likely to surpass Shanghai and Hongkong together in the bulk of its trade. In view of this, the Committee recently appointed by the Department of Communications for investigating the state of Japanese steamship service in Asiatic waters, has recommended the opening of a line to Canton. The Formosan Government has applied to the Department praying that means be found for extending the South China service to Formosa as well as Canton. We understand that Mr. Murakami, a Secretary in the Communications Department, recently visited Canton in connection with this proposal, and urges the granting of a Government subsidy to start the service. The "Asahi" (to which journal the "Japan Chronicle" is indebted for this information) adds that the Government has on foot a scheme to open a subsidised steamship service in South China from Singapore.

International Shipping Crisis.—At the various ports around the United Kingdom placards were posted by the Seamen's Union warning seamen to watch for the signal which will announce the beginning of the international strike, reports "The Times" of May 24.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the General President of the Sailors' Union, has sent a letter to the Shipowners' Association again approaching them with a view to the establishment, if possible, of some form of conciliation board. He recognizes that this may be useless, but says that the Union desire to place themselves in a correct position regarding the public. A statement on the attitude of the International Shipping Federation (Limited) towards the seamen's and other labour unions has also been circulated among all the Trade Councils of the country to enlist their sympathy and support whenever the strike is declared.

The International Committee of Seafarers' Unions, by whom the statement has been prepared, describe the grievances of seamen resulting from the "aggressive policy" of the Federation. The objects of that body are stated to be "first to form an international federation of employers, the individual members of which are to be mutually insured against eventual strikes; then, after precipitating these strikes by provocation, to crush them in detail with a numerous and mobile army of organized strike-breakers." The Committee charge the Federation with aiming at the extinction of trade unionism, not only among seamen but among other branches of transport workers, and they invite the Trade Councils to join them in fighting a federation of employers which by its power threatens the interests of organized labour generally.

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

NOTICE SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. "FATHAN" {Sailing on or about 24th June.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOYAL" {Sailing on or about 7th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1911. [1188]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

TUE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1911. [1228]



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR HAVANA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

TUE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain E. P. Martin, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1911.

At Noon, taking passengers and cargo to connection with the Company's s.s. "Marmora," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bills and Valuations, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 20th August, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1911. [124]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

TUE Steamship

"BENBISHIRE,"

Captain Cochran, will be despatched on or about 11th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1200]

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

29th April, 1911. [1095]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar. 1911. [890]

Intimations

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

THE "HUSSAR"

COLLAR

\$5.00 per doz.

In all depths from 14 in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS are HAND

DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [1013]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers

and Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery.

'PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central

Managing Proprietor:

C. LAURITSEN.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK 78 ft. by 88 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 2,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT the Sheds RANGLING up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

WERTP v. S'PORT, PANGLOSS, O'MBO, PORT SAID AND MARSSEILLES.

SAILING ON 29th June.

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COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, India, and Japan.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:-

Table listing mail departure times for various destinations like Haiphong, Hongkong, and Swatow.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAIL DUE.

Pacific (Mongolia) 7th prox. The s.s. Japan from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji yesterday at p.m., and may be expected here on the 2nd prox.

ARRIVALS.

Table listing ship arrivals from various ports including Prinzess Alice, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and others.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Table listing ship clearances and destinations such as Singapore, Canton, and Hongkong.

DEPARTED.

Table listing ship departures for various destinations including Hongkong, Canton, and others.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Table listing passengers arriving on ships like Prinzess Alice and Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Table listing passengers departing on ships like Prinzess Alice and Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.

Table listing ships in port from various countries including Germany, Japan, and others.

DEPARTED.

Table listing ship departures for various destinations.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

Table listing ships passing the canal with dates and destinations.

HONGKONG HOTEL. First Class and Up-to-date. J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL. Telephone 197. MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE (LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL). QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. Centrally situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under entirely new management.

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK AT BELLE VIEW HOTEL. Telephone No. 907. Sessions 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP. The Peak, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 56. For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

HOTEL VISITORS.

Table listing hotel visitors and their names, organized by hotel.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Table listing hotel visitors at the Astor House.

GRAND HOTEL.

Table listing hotel visitors at the Grand Hotel.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.) Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

SHARE REPORT.

Large table with share prices and dividends for various companies like Hongkong & Shanghai, National Banks, and others.

THE WEATHER.

Table showing weather forecasts and observations for various locations including Hongkong, Canton, and others.